

SYNTHESIS¹ OF
MEDICAL
TERMINOLOGY

M. J. SEIFERT

Chas. Courant

Gen. M. Western Ave
Hollywood. Cal.

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BY

M. J. SEIFERT, A.B., M.D., F.A.C.S.



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PREFACE

The publishers offer in this book some material which they believe will be of value to the student of medicine, be that student engaged in practice or under-graduate study of medicine, dentistry or nursing.

There has been no attempt to make this subject matter complete; the aim has been to give the more commonly used suffixes, roots and prefixes that are met with in medicine and to enable the user to familiarize himself with the meaning of such words as may be logically compounded from them.

Credit for this material is freely given to M. J. Seifert, M.D., the author of *Gynecology for Nurses*, of which book it is a part, and thanks extended to him for his permission to use it.

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FOREWORD

Most medical terms have their origination in the Greek and Latin languages, probably two thirds of them being founded upon Greek roots. A few have been adopted bodily from the modern languages, especially from the French and the German.

In word-building, the making of "*hybrids*" or "*barbarisms*"—the joining of syllables from two languages—must be avoided. Thus, a Greek root should not be joined to a Latin prefix or suffix. Both the root and its adjuncts should be derived from the same language in order that the word may be of *pure* or *legitimate* formation.

As nearly as possible the root and other word elements should have meanings corresponding to, or identical with, the modern meaning of the derivative. Otherwise, medical *misnomers* will be produced. Many such now exist, owing to changes in the meanings of words, due to the evolution of the language, or to physiologic and pathologic misconceptions of the organs, structures or tissues at the time of their naming. Thus, the word "artery" or "air-tube" was given to these vessels, always found empty after death, because they were supposed to contain air.

Unfortunately, medical literature contains a few well established terms to which have been given definitions altogether arbitrary and not represented by their philologic elements. These can be eliminated only by a slow process of evolution of the language, with the substitution, by popular professional consent, of better and more perfect etymologic terms. Usage is the safest guide in definitions which are quite arbitrary.

In defining a term, the general rule is to begin at the suffix and proceed backward, through the root, to the prefix. Thus, *chole-cyst-itis* means *itis*, inflammation of; *cyst* the bladder; *chole*, the bile; therefore, "inflammation of the gall-bladder."

Note.—The cultivation of the habit of analyzing all scientific terms will simplify the study of any subject and tend toward the development of a cultured and logical mind.

SYNTHESIS OF MEDICAL TERMINOLOGY

General Principles of Medical Terminology

1. Most medical terms have their origin in the Greek and Latin languages, probably two-thirds of them being founded upon Greek roots. A few have been adopted bodily from the modern languages, especially from the French and the German.

2. In word-building, the making of "*hybrids*," *i.e.*, the joining of syllables from two languages, should be avoided. Thus, a Greek root should not be joined to a Latin prefix or suffix. Both the root and its adjuncts should be derived from the same language in order that the word may be of *pure* or *legitimate* formation; but unfortunately this rule has not always been adhered to.

3. As nearly as possible the root and other word elements should have meanings corresponding to, or identical with, the modern meaning of the derivative. Otherwise, medical *misnomers* will be produced. Many such now exist, owing to changes in the meanings of words due to the evolution of the language, or to physiologic and pathologic misconceptions of the organs, structures, or tissues at the time of their naming. Thus, the word "artery," or "air tube," was given to these vessels, always found empty after death, because they were supposed to contain air.

4. Unfortunately, medical literature contains a few well-established terms to which have been given definitions altogether arbitrary and not represented by their philologic elements. These can be eliminated only by a slow process of evolution of the language, with the substitution, by popular professional consent, of better and more perfect etymologic terms. Usage is the safest guide in definitions which are quite arbitrary.

5. In defining a term, the general rule is to begin at the suffix and proceed backward, through the root, to the prefix. Thus, *chole-cyst-itis* means: *itis*, inflammation of; *cyst*, the bladder; *chole*, the bile; therefore, "inflammation of the gall bladder."

The cultivation of the habit of analyzing all scientific terms will simplify the study of any subject and tend toward the development of a cultured and logical mind.

In the following pages we will present a brief résumé of the fundamental principles of medical terminology in such form as will be of most help to the average student. We have long felt that such a course of instruction should be an essential factor in the first year of medicine or in the training of nurses. By this method, the terminology necessary from the very outstart of professional training can be appreciated and the course simplified. We shall deal first with the suffixes, which indicate at once the primary meaning of the word; then we shall take up the most important roots, which indicate the organ or part affected; and, finally, the prefixes, which designate the special qualifications of the word. This is the customary and logical sequence which is adopted by philologists; and such a course will establish in the student's mind the habit of a systematic analysis of any new word which might be encountered.

Medical Suffixes

Ordinarily an *o* is employed to combine the various roots and suffixes.

Algia. Pain. Thus, gastr-*algia* means pain in the stomach; hepat-*algia*, pain in the liver; neur-*algia*, pain in the nerve.

Cele (pronounced seal). Hernia or tumor. Thus, cysto-*cele* means a hernia of the bladder into the vagina; recto-*cele*, a hernia of the rectum into the vagina; hemato-*cele*, a circumscribed collection of blood in a part or cavity; hydro-*cele*, a collection of watery fluid in a part.

Dynia. Pain, or painful. Thus, acro-*dynia* means pain in the points, or extremities, as the fingers or toes; pleuro-*dynia*, rheumatoid pain in the pleura; gastro-*dynia*, pain in the stomach; neuro-*dynia*, pain in the nerve; osteo-*dynia*, pain in the bone.

Ectomy. An excision of, or cutting a part out of, the organ or part indicated by the root of the word. Thus, tonsill-*ectomy* means the removal, or cutting out of, the tonsil; gastr-*ectomy*, the excision of, or cutting out of, the stomach; hyster-*ectomy*, the removal or cutting out of the womb; cholecyst-*ectomy*, complete removal of the gall-bladder; myom-*ectomy*, the cutting out of a myoma, or muscle tumor; and irid-*ectomy*, the cutting off of a portion of the iris of the eye.

Ectopia. Out of place, or displacement. Thus, gastr-*ectopia* means displacement of the stomach; nephro-*ectopia*, displacement of the kidney; splen-*ectopia*, displacement of the spleen.

Emia. Refers to a blood condition. Thus, an-*emia* means an absence of blood; hyper-*emia*, an excess of blood in a part; leuk-*emia*, a condi-

tion of an excessive number of white corpuscles in the blood, literally, "white blood."

Esthesia. Sensation or sensitiveness. Thus, an-*esthesia* means absence of sensation; hyper-*esthesia*, excessive sensation.

Genesis. Generation of. Thus, osteo-*genesis* means the generation of bone; neuro-*genesis*, the generation of nerve-tissue; nephro-*genesis*, the formation of the kidney; patho-*genesis*, the generation of disease.

Graphy. A writing, or description of. Thus, neuro-*graphy* means description of the nerves; cardia-*graphy*, a tracing or writing of the pulse beat; gastro-*graphy*, a description of the stomach; geo-*graphy*, a description of the earth.

Id. Like, or resembling. Thus, lympho-*id* means resembling lymph; muco-*id*, resembling mucus; fibro-*id*, resembling fibrous tissue; lipo-*id*, resembling fatty tissue.

Itis. Inflammation of the organ or part indicated by the root, or main body, of the word. It must always be pronounced with a long i, and not as if spelled "*etis*." Thus, bronch-*itis* means inflammation of a bronchus; appendic-*itis*, inflammation of the appendix; gastr-*itis*, inflammation of the stomach; periton-*itis*, inflammation of the peritoneum.

Logy. A treatise on, or the science of. Thus, gynec-*ology* means the treatise on woman and her diseases; histo-*logy*, the science of the microscopic tissues; gastro-*logy*, a treatise on the stomach; physio-*logy*, a treatise on the normal functions of the body; patho-*logy*, a treatise on morbid anatomy; anesthesio-*logy*, the science of anesthesia and anesthetics.

Lysis. A solution, or breaking down of. Thus, hemo-*lysis* means a destruction of the blood-corpuscles; fibro-*lysis*, an absorption of fibrous tissues; electro-*lysis*, a chemical decomposition produced by electricity.

Ma. A tumor. Thus, fibro-*ma* means a fibrous tumor; neuro-*ma*, a tumor containing nerve tissues; lipo-*ma*, a fatty tumor; glio-*ma*, a malignant tumor in nerve tissue.

Mania. Madness, insanity, or uncontrollable impulse. Thus, klepto-*mania* means an uncontrollable impulse to steal; mono-*mania* means insanity on one subject only; demono-*mania*, insanity in which the patient thinks he is possessed of a devil; pseudo-*mania*, pretended insanity, or insanity in which the patient falsely accuses himself.

Megalia or Megaly. Large or great. Thus, acro-*megaly* means enlargement of the extremities; dactylo-*megaly*, abnormally large fingers or toes; spleno-*megaly*, large spleen.

Pathy. Disease. Thus, *myo-pathy* means any disease of a muscle; *neuro-pathy*, a disease of a nerve; *hystero-pathy*, any disease of the womb; *gyneco-pathy*, any disease peculiar to woman.

Pexia or **Pexy.** The suspension or fixation of a part. Thus, *hystero-pexy* means the suspension of the uterus; *nephro-pexy*, the suspension of the kidney; *gastro-pexy*, the suspension of the stomach.

Phobia. Fear, or dread. There is a host of terms so ending. Thus, *hydro-phobia* means dread of water; *photo-phobia* means a morbid fear of light; *acro-phobia*, a dread of high places; *necro-phobia*, a morbid fear of the dead; *pyo-phobia*, a fear of pus.

Plasia. A growth or increase of a part. Thus, *hyper-plasia* means excessive growth; *hypo-plasia*, diminished or insufficient growth; *a-plasia*, absence of growth in a part; *dys-plasia*, abnormality of development, as in any monstrous formation.

Plasty. Forming or building up. Thus, *hyper-plasty* means excessive building up of a part; *hypo-plasty*, deficient building up of a part; *hemato-plasty*, the building up of the blood.

Plegia. Paralysis. Thus, *cyclo-plegia* means paralysis of the ciliary muscle; *hemi-plegia*, paralysis of one side of the body; *paraplegia*, paralysis of the lower half of the body; *gastro-plegia*, paralysis of the walls of the stomach.

Ptoxis (pronounced toe-sis, except when combined, then the *p* is pronounced). A falling. Thus, *gastro-ptosis* means a falling of the stomach; *spleno-ptosis*, a falling of the spleen; *viscero-ptosis*, a falling of the viscera.

Rhea. A flow or discharge. Thus, *gonor-rhea* means a discharge containing the gonococcus; *leukor-rhea*, a white mucous discharge from the vagina; *otor-rhea*, a discharge from the ear; *metror-rhea*, a discharge from the uterus.

Scopy. A visual examination of an organ or part. Thus, *cysto-scapy* means a visual examination of the bladder; *radio-scapy* means an X-ray examination of a part; *gastro-scapy*, a visual examination of the stomach.

Sis. An excessive amount or number of. Thus, *leukocyto-sis* means an excessive number of white blood-corpuscles; *erythrocyto-sis*, an excessive number of red blood-corpuscles; *lymphocyto-sis*, an excessive number of lymph cells.

Spasm. Convulsion or cramp. Thus, *dactylo-spasm* means cramp or spasm in a finger or toe; *entero-spasm*, intestinal colic; *pyloro-spasm*, a painful contraction of the pylorus of the stomach.

Stasis. Stagnation or stopping. Thus, *hemo-stasis*, the stopping or arrest of hemorrhage.

Stomy. The formation of a temporary or permanent mouth or opening in an organ. Thus, *entero-stomy* means a formation of an intestinal sinus or opening; *cysto-stomy*, the formation of a bladder fistula or sinus, a term applied either to the gall-bladder, or the urinary bladder; *gastro-stomy*, a mouth or opening made in the stomach; *colostomy*, a fistulous opening in the colon.

Therapy. Treatment. Thus, *hydro-therapy* means a treatment by water; *electro-therapy*, treatment by electricity; *psycho-therapy*, a treatment by mental influence; *physio-therapy*, a treatment by the natural forces, as light, heat, air, etc.

Thermy. Heat. Thus, *electro-thermy* means the application of heat by electricity; *dia-thermy*, the generation of heat in the body tissues by interrupted electric currents.

Tomy. An incision, or cutting into, a part or organ. Thus, *hystero-tomy* means an opening, or cutting into, or an incision made in, the womb; *tracheo-tomy*, an opening, or cutting into, the trachea; *gastro-tomy*, an incision in the stomach; *entero-tomy*, an incision in the intestine.

Trophy. Nourishment or growth. Thus, *hyper-trophy* means over or excessive growth; *hypo-trophy*, under growth; *a-trophy*, a wasting or insufficient growth.

Uria. A condition referring to the urine. Thus, *an-uria* means absence of urine; *poly-uria*, excessive amount of urine; *chyl-uria*, milky urine, or the presence of chyle in the urine; and *hemat-uria*, the presence of blood in the urine.

Word Roots

The root, or main body, of the word, indicates the organ or part which is modified by the suffix or the prefix, or both. It is the main or fundamental portion of the word. It will not be possible in a brief summary such as this to tabulate more than a few of the most important medical and surgical roots. These will suffice as a basis upon which the student can enlarge.

Abdomin. The abdomen or abdominal cavity. Thus, *abdomin-o-scopy* means inspection or examination of the abdomen; *abdomin-o-hysterectomy*, the removal of the uterus through an abdominal incision; *abdomin-o-hysterotomy*, a Cæsarean section, or an opening into the uterus through an abdominal incision.

Aden. A gland. Thus, *aden*-ectomy means excision of a gland; *aden*-itis, inflammation of a gland; *aden*-otomy, a cutting into a gland; *aden*-oma, a gland tumor.

Aer. Air. Thus, *aer*-ial means pertaining to the air; *aer*-o-bic, growing only in air; *aer*-o-philous, living in the air; *aer*-o-phyte, an air plant.

Albumin. The white of an egg. Thus, *albumin*-o-id means resembling the white of an egg; *albumin*-uria, the presence of albumin in the urine; *albumin*-o-lysis, the absorption or breaking down of albumin.

Alg. Pain. Thus, *alg*-o-phobia means a morbid dread of pain; *alg*-o-genesis, the production of pain; *alg*-o-phily, perversion in which there is a desire to experience pain.

Andr. Man, as distinguished from woman. Thus, *andr*-o-logy means the scientific study of man; *andr*-o-mania, the morbid love of man; *andr*-o-cyte, the spermatozoid.

Angi. A vessel. Thus, *angi*-o-clast means an instrument for clamping a vessel; *angi*-o-ma, a blood-vessel tumor; *angi*-o-scope, a microscope for examining capillaries; *angi*-o-spasm, a spasmodic contraction of blood-vessels.

Anthrop. Man in general, or, as distinguished from animal. Thus, *anthrop*-o-id means resembling man; *anthrop*-o-logy, the scientific study of man; *anthrop*-o-metry, the scientific measurement of the human body.

Aqua. Water. Thus, *aqua*-duct means a tube or duct for the transmission of water or a fluid; *aqua*-phone, an instrument for detecting sounds in waterpipes.

Arteri. An artery. Thus, *arteri*-o-fibrosis means the hardening of the arteries; *arteri*-o-lith, a calculus or stone in an artery; *arteri*-o-pathy, any arterial disease.

Arthr. A joint. Thus, *arthr*-o-cele means a swollen joint; *arthr*-o-dynia, pain in a joint; *arthr*-o-logy, a study of joints.

Bacteri. A special form of ~~rod-shaped~~ germ. Thus, *bacteri*-o-logy means science which treats of bacteria; *bacteri*-o-lysis, the destruction or solution of bacteria; *bacteri*-o-phobia, a morbid fear of bacteria.

Balne. A bath. Thus, *balne*-o-logy means the science of baths; *balne*-o-therapy, the treatment of disease by baths; *balne*-o-graphy, a treatise on baths.

Basi or Basis. Base, or foundation. Thus, *basi*-o-tripsy means the crushing of the base of the fetal skull; *basi*-cranic, pertaining to the base of the skull; *basi*-facial, pertaining to the lower part of the face.

Blephar. The eyelid. Thus, *blephar*-o-adenoma means a gland

tumor of the eyelid; *blephar-o-clonus*, irregular spasms of the eyelids; *blephar-o-plasty*, cosmetic surgery of the eyelid.

Bronch. The bronchus of the lung. Thus, *bronch-o-lith* means a lung stone; *bronch-o-pathy*, any disease of the air passages of the lung; *bronch-o-tomy*, an incision into the bronchus.

Calcane. The heel bone. Thus, *calcane-o-plantar* pertains to the heel bone and sole of the foot; *calcane-o-ectomy*, excision of the heel bone; *calcane-o-tomy*, cutting into the heel bone.

Cardi. The heart. Thus, *cardi-o-centesis* means a surgical puncture of the heart; *cardi-o-gram*, a tracing of the heart movements; *cardi-o-pathy*, any disease of the heart.

Celi. The abdomen or belly. Thus, *celi-o-centesis* means puncture of the abdomen; *celi-o-pyosis*, an accumulation of pus in the abdominal cavity; *celi-o-tomy*, a cutting into the abdominal cavity.

Cephal. Head. Thus, *cephal-o-dynia* means headache; *cephal-o-tomy*, cutting into the head; *cephal-o-meter*, an instrument for measuring the head.

Cerebr. The brain. Thus, *cerebr-o-logy* means a treatise on the brain; *cerebr-o-pathy*, any brain disease; *cerebr-o-tomy*, a dissection of the brain.

Cervic. The neck. Thus, *cervic-o-axillary* pertains to the neck and the axilla; *cervic-o-dynia*, neck pain; *cervic-o-lingual*, pertaining to the neck and the tongue.

Cheir (also spelled *chir*). The hand. Thus, *cheir-agra* means gout in the hand; *chir-o-podist*, the hand and the foot operator; *cheir-o-spasm*, cramps in the hand.

Chole. Bile or gall. Thus, *chole-cyst* means the gall-bladder; *chole-lith*, a gall-stone; *chole-cystitis*, an inflammation of the gall-bladder.

Chondr. Cartilage. Thus, *chondr-o-blast* means an embryonic cartilage cell; *chondr-o-cyte*, a cartilage cell; *chondr-o-genesis*, the formation of cartilage.

Chromat. Color. Thus, *chromat-o-pathy* means a pigmented skin disease; *chromat-o-meter*, an instrument for measuring color perception; *chromat-o-phobia*, an aversion to certain colors.

Chyl. Chyle. Thus, *chyl-o-pleura* means the presence of chyle within the pleura; *chyl-o-derma*, presence of milky fluid in the skin; *chyl-o-poesis*, the formation of chyle.

Col. Colon. Thus, *col-o-tomy* means a cutting in the colon; *col-o-clysis*, irrigation of the colon; *col-o-pexy*, suspension of the colon.

Colp. Vagina. Thus, *colp-o-plasty* means restorative surgery of the

vagina; *colp*-o-ptosis, prolapse of the vagina; *colp*-o-spasm, irregular contractions of the vagina.

Copr. Filth or dung. Thus, *copr*-o-logy means scientific study of the feces; *copr*-o-lith, a fecal concretion; *copr*-o-planetosis, a fecal fistula.

Cor. Pupil. Thus, *cor*-o-dialysis means the removal of a part of the iris to enlarge the pupil; *cor*-o-metry, measurement of the pupil; *cor*-o-tomy, a cutting of the iris to enlarge the pupil.

Cost. Rib. Thus, *cost*-o-tomy means resection of a rib; *cost*-o-pleural, pertaining to the ribs and the pleura; *cost*-o-sternal, pertaining to the ribs and the sternum.

Crani. Skull. Thus, *crani*-o-tomy means cutting into the skull; *crani*-o-tabes, a thinning of the skull; *crani*-o-graph, an instrument outlining the skull.

Crypt. Hidden. Thus, *crypt*-o-plasmic means occurring in an obscure form, as in infection; *crypt*-o-menorrhoea, symptoms of menstruation without a flow; *crypt*-o-genesis, having obscure origin.

Cyst. Cyst or bladder. Thus, *cyst*-o-graphy means radiography of the bladder; *cyst*-o-lith, bladder stone; *cyst*-o-plegia, bladder paralysis.

Cyt. Cell. Thus, *cyt*-o-genesis means the development of cells; *cyt*-o-chemistry, the cell chemistry; *cyt*-o-lysis, the dissolution or destruction of cells.

Dacry. Tear. Thus, *dacry*-o-lith means a tear stone; *dacry*-o-stenosis, contraction of the tear duct; *dacry*-o-cyst, the tear sac.

Dactyl. Finger. Thus, *dactyl*-o-gram means a fingerprint; *dactyl*-o-megaly, abnormal enlargement of the fingers or toes; *dactyl*-o-symphysis, a growing together or webbing of the fingers or toes.

Dermat or **Derm.** Skin. Thus, *dermat*-o-dynia means pain in the skin; *dermat*-o-phyte, a parasitic plant growth on the skin; *derm*-o-lysis, destruction or dissolution of the skin.

Desm. Ligament. Thus, *desm*-o-logy means the science of the ligaments; *desm*-o-tomy, cutting of a ligament; *desm*-o-cyte, a ligamentous cell.

Dipl. Double. Thus, *dipl*-o-coccus means a double round bacterium; *dipl*-o-genesis, the production of a double monster; *dipl*-o-phonia, having a double voice.

Dips. Thirst. Thus, *dips*-o-mania means an uncontrollable thirst for liquor; *dips*-o-pathy, delirium tremens; *dips*-o-therapy, thirst cure.

Duoden. Duodenum. Thus, *duoden*-o-tomy means an incision into the duodenum; *duoden*-o-stomy, a formation of a duodenal fistula; *duoden*-o-hepatic, pertaining to the duodenum and the liver.

Electr. Pertains to electricity. Thus, *electr-o-massage* means electric massage; *electr-o-lysis*, chemical decomposition produced by electricity; *electr-o-physiology*, electrical physiology; *electr-o-therapy*, treatment by means of electricity.

Embry. The embryo or fetus in its early stage. Thus, *embryo-o-genesis* means development of the embryo; *embryo-o-logy*, the science or study of the embryo; *embryo-o-tomy*, the cutting up of an embryo to facilitate its delivery.

Encephal. Brain. Thus, *encephal-o-malacia* means softening of the brain; *encephal-o-pathy*, any brain disease; *encephal-o-sclerosis*, hardening of the brain.

Enter. Intestine. Thus, *enter-o-graphy* means a description of the intestine; *enter-o-clysis*, intestinal injection; *enter-o-plegia*, intestinal paralysis.

Erythr. Red. Thus, *erythr-o-cyte* means a red blood-corpuscle; *erythr-o-cytolysis*, destruction of the red blood cells; *erythr-o-penia*, deficiency in the number of red blood cells.

Esophag. Esophagus. Thus, *esophag-o-malacia* means a softening of the esophagus; *esophag-o-ptosis*, prolapse of the esophagus; *esophag-o-stenosis*, constriction of the esophagus.

Esthesi. Sensitiveness. Thus, *esthesi-o-logy* means the science of sensation; *esthesi-o-physiology*, the physiology of the perceptive faculties; *esthesi-o-meter*, an instrument for measuring tactile sensibility.

Fibr. Fiber. Thus, *fibr-o-lysis* means a solution of fibrous tissue; *fibr-o-cyte*, a fibrous tissue cell; *fibr-o-hemorrhagic*, characterized by hemorrhage with clotting.

Galact. Milk. Thus, *galact-o-cele* means a cyst containing milk; *galact-o-phorous*, conveying milk; *galact-o-blast*, a corpuscle found in milk.

Gastr. Stomach. Thus, *gastr-o-dialysis* means sloughing of the stomach wall; *gastr-o-genesis*, formation of the stomach; *gastr-o-pexia*, surgical suspension of the stomach.

Gli. Glue. Thus, *gli-o-bacterium* means a germ producing a gluelike surrounding; *gli-o-coccus*, a micrococcus forming gelatinous matter; *gli-o-myoma*, a muscle tumor containing gluelike nerve tissue.

Gloss. Tongue. Thus, *gloss-o-pathy* means any disease of the tongue; *gloss-o-plegia*, paralysis of the tongue; *gloss-o-graph*, an instrument for recording tongue movements in speech.

Glyc. Sugar. Thus, *glyc-o-genesis* means the production of sugar;

glyc-o-lysis, the digestion of sugar ; *glyc-o-hemia*, the presence of sugar in the blood.

Gon. Knee. Thus, *gon-arthritis* means inflammation of the knee joint ; *gon-algia*, pain in the knee ; *gon-agra*, gout in the knee.

Gyne or Gynec. Woman. Thus, *gynec-o-logy* means the scientific study of woman ; *gyne-phobia*, morbid fear of women ; *gynec-o-pathy*, any disease peculiar to woman.

Heli. Sun. Thus, *heli-o-therapy* means treatment by sunlight ; *heli-o-phobia*, morbid fear of sunlight ; *heli-o-tropic*, turning toward the sun.

Hem and Hema. Blood. Thus, *hema-thorax* means blood in the thoracic cavity ; *hema-to-genesis*, production of blood ; *hema-toxin*, poison in the blood.

Hepat. Liver. Thus, *hepat-o-cele* means a hernial protrusion of the liver ; *hepat-o-logy*, a study of the liver ; *hepat-o-malacia*, a softening of the liver.

Hist. Tissue. Thus, *hist-o-logy* means a scientific study of the tissues ; *hist-o-chemistry*, the chemistry of the tissues ; *hist-o-pathology*, any disease of the tissues.

Hydr. Water. Thus, *hydr-o-cephalus* means water in the head ; *hydr-o-genesis*, the generation of water ; *hydr-o-therapy*, treatment of diseases by water.

Hyster. Womb. Thus, *hyster-o-lith* means a womb stone ; *hyster-o-mania*, nymphomania or sexual perversion ; *hyster-o-tomy*, a cutting into the womb.

Ile. Refers to the ileum (a part of the small bowel). Thus, *ile-o-tomy* means cutting into the ileum ; *ile-o-stomy*, a fistulous opening into the ileum ; *ile-o-cecal*, pertaining to the ileum and to the cecum.

Ili. Refers to the ilium (one of the pelvic bones). Thus, *ili-o-pectineal* means pertaining to the ilium and the pubes ; *ili-o-femoral*, pertaining to the ilium and to the femur.

Inguin. The groin. Thus, *inguin-o-dynia* means pain in the groin ; *inguin-o-crural*, pertaining to the groin and to the thigh ; *inguin-o-labial*, pertaining to the groin and the labium majus.

Irid. The iris. Thus, *irid-o-cele* means a hernial protrusion of the iris ; *irid-o-logy*, study of the iris ; *irid-o-ptosis*, prolapse of the iris.

Ischi. The hip or the hip-bone. Thus, *ischi-o-femoral* pertains to the hip-bone and to the femur ; *ischi-o-rectal*, pertaining to the hip-bone and to the rectum ; *ischi-o-sacral*, pertaining to the hip-bone and to the sacrum.

Jejun. Empty, hence the first part of the small bowel, which is

usually empty. Thus, *jejun-o-stomy* means a fistulous opening into the first portion of the small bowel; *jejun-o-tomy*, an incision into the jejunum; *jejun-o-ileitis*, inflammation of the jejunum and of the ileum.

Kerat. Cornea, or a layer of the skin. Thus, *kerat-o-cele* means a hernia of part of the cornea; *kerat-o-lysis*, a breaking down or peeling off of the skin; *kerat-o-plasty*, plastic surgery of the cornea.

Labi. Lip. Thus, *labi-chorea* means spasmodic contractions of the lip; *labi-o-tenaculum*, a hook for holding the lip; *labi-o-mycosis*, a fungous growth on the lip.

Lact. Milk. Thus, *lact-o-scope* means an instrument for examining the milk; *lact-o-phorous*, conveying milk; *lact-o-cele*, a milk cyst.

Lapar. Loin or flank. Thus, *lapar-o-tomy* means an incision into the flank (commonly, though incorrectly, this means abdominal incision); *lapar-o-scopy*, instrumental inspection of the flank; *lapar-o-hysterectomy*, removal of the womb through the abdomen.

Laryng. Larynx. Thus, *laryng-o-tomy* means an incision into the larynx; *laryng-o-plegia*, paralysis of the larynx; *laryng-o-pathy*, any laryngeal disease.

Later. Side. Thus, *later-o-pulsion* means an involuntary tendency to go to one side; *later-o-torsion*, twisting to one side; *later-o-version*, turning to one side.

Leuc (leuk). White. Thus, *leuk-o-cyte* means a white corpuscle of the blood; *leuk-o-cytosis*, a temporary increase in the number of white blood cells; *leuk-o-derma*, abnormal whiteness of the skin.

Lip. Fat. Thus, *lip-o-genesis* means the formation of fat; *lip-o-lysis*, the decomposition of fat; *lip-o-dystrophy*, any disturbance of fat metabolism.

Lith. Stone. Thus, *lith-o-logy* means the scientific study of calculi or stones; *lith-o-meter*, an instrument for measuring calculi; *lith-o-tomy*, removal of stones from the bladder by incision.

Log. Word. Thus, *log-o-mania* means a talkative insanity; *log-o-pathy*, any disorder of speech of brain origin; *log-o-plegia*, paralysis of the speech organs; *log-or-rhea*, an inordinate flow of words.

Lumb. Loin. Thus, *lumb-o-dynia* means pain in the loin, or lumbago; *lumb-o-sacral*, pertaining to the loin and to the sacrum; *lumb-o-dorsal*, pertaining to the lumbar and to the dorsal regions of the body.

Lymph. Lymph. Thus, *lymph-o-cyte* means a lymph cell or lymph corpuscle; *lymph-o-cytosis*, abnormal number of lymphocytes in the blood; *lymph-o-stasis*, stoppage of the lymph flow.

Mast. Breast. Thus, *mast-o-dynia* means pain in the breast; *mast-o-*

logy, scientific study of the breast; *mast-o-pexy*, surgical fixation of a hanging or pendulous breast.

Maxill. Jaw bone. Thus, *maxill-o-dental* pertains to the jaws and to the teeth; *maxill-o-jugal* pertains to the jaw and to the cheek; *maxill-o-labial* pertains to the jaw and to the lip.

Mening. Membrane. Thus, *mening-o-cele* means hernial protrusion of the membranes of the brain; *mening-o-typhoid*, typhoid fever with brain symptoms; *mening-o-malacia*, softening of a membrane.

Metr. Womb. Thus, *metr-o-cele* means hernia of the womb; *metr-o-mania*, nymphomania; *metr-o-paralysis*, paralysis of the womb.

Muc. Mucus. Thus, *muc-o-purulent* means containing both mucus and pus; *muc-o-cutaneous*, pertaining to the skin and to mucous membrane; *muc-o-serous*, containing mucus and serum.

Myc. Mucus. Thus, *myc-o-cyte* means a mucous cell; *myc-o-fibroma*, a fibrous tumor containing mucous tissue; *myc-o-gastritis*, an inflammation of the mucous lining of the stomach.

Myel. Marrow. Thus, *myel-o-cele* means spina bifida or a hernial protrusion of the spinal cord; *myel-o-genesis*, development of the nervous system; *myel-o-pathy*, any disease of the spinal cord.

My. Muscle. Thus, *my-o-cardium* means the heart muscle; *my-o-clonus*, irregular spasm of a muscle; *my-o-sitis*, inflammation of a muscle.

Myx. Mucus. Thus, *myx-o-cyte* means a mucous-tissue cell; *myx-o-myoma*, a muscle tumor undergoing a mucous change; *myx-o-sarcoma*, a sarcoma containing mucous elements.

Nas. Nose. Thus, *nas-o-pharynx* means the part of the pharynx above the soft palate; *nas-o-frontal*, pertaining to the nose and to the frontal bone; *nas-o-labial*, pertaining to the nose and to the lip.

Necr. Dead. Thus, *necr-o-cytosis* means death of cells; *necr-o-logy*, the statistics of death; *necr-o-phobia*, morbid fear of death or of dead bodies.

Nephr. Kidney. Thus, *nephr-o-colic* means renal or kidney colic; *nephr-o-lith*, a kidney stone; *nephr-o-pexy*, surgical fixation of a floating kidney.

Neur. Nerve. Thus, *neur-o-genesis* means development of nervous tissue; *neur-o-logy*, the scientific study of the nerves; *neur-o-syphilis*, syphilis of the central nervous system.

Nos. Disease. Thus, *nos-o-logy*, scientific classification of diseases; *nos-o-toxin*, any toxic matter produced by disease; *nos-o-phyte*, a microscopic plant producing disease.

Nucle. Nucleus. Thus, *nucle-o-petal* means directed toward a nucleus; *nucle-o-toxin*, a poison produced by a cell nucleus; *nucle-o-therapy*, the treatment of disease with neucleins.

Occipit. The occiput. Thus, *occipit-o-facial* pertains to the occiput and to the face; *occipit-o-mental*, pertaining to the occiput and to the chin; *occipit-o-temporal*, pertaining to the occiput and to the temporal bone.

Ocul. Eye. Thus, *ocul-o-motor*, pertaining to the eye movements; *ocul-o-gyration*, the movement of the eye; *ocul-o-mycosis*, any fungous disease of the eye.

Odont. Tooth. Thus, *odont-o-dynia* means toothache; *odont-o-lith*, the tartar on the teeth; *odont-o-pathy*, any disease of the tooth.

Om. Shoulder. Thus, *om-o-hyoid*, pertaining to the shoulder and to the hyoid bone; *om-o-dynia*, pain in the shoulder; *om-o-clavicular*, pertaining to the shoulder and to the collar-bone.

Omphal. Navel. Thus, *omphal-o-cele* means umbilical (navel) hernia; *omphal-o-tomy*, cutting of the navel string; *omphal-o-tripsy*, crushing of the navel string.

Onych. Nail. Thus, *onych-o-lysis* means loosening of the finger nails or toenails; *onych-o-malacia*, softening of the nails; *onych-o-pathy*, any disease of the nails.

Oöphor. Ovary. Thus, *oöphor-o-epilepsy* means epilepsy due to ovarian disease; *oöphor-o-mania*, insanity due to ovarian disease; *oöphor-o-tomy*, an incision into an ovary.

Ophthalm. Eye. Thus, *ophthalm-o-blennorrhea* means purulent discharge from the eye; *ophthalm-o-scope*, an instrument for examining the eye; *ophthalm-o-plegia*, paralysis of the eye muscles.

Organ. An organ. Thus, *organ-o-genesis* means the development of organs; *organ-o-pathy*, any disease of an organ; *organ-o-therapy*, the treatment of disease by organic extracts.

Oste. Bone. Thus, *oste-o-pathy* means any bone disease; *oste-o-malacia*, softening of the bones; *oste-o-dynia*, pain in the bones.

Ot. Ear. Thus, *ot-o-logy* means the scientific study of the ear; *ot-o-neuralgia*, neuralgia in the ear; *ot-o-phone*, an ear trumpet.

Ov. Ovum. Thus, *ov-o-cyte* means an egg cell; *ov-o-therapy*, treatment by ovarian extract; *ov-o-plasm*, the protoplasm of an egg cell.

Palat. Palate. Thus, *palat-o-graphy* means graphic records of the - palate movements in speech; *palat-o-plasty*, corrective surgery of the roof of the mouth; *palat-o-plegia*, paralysis of the palate.

Pancre. Pancreas. Thus, *pancre-o-lysis* means destruction of pan-

creatic tissue; *pancre-o*-pathy, any disease of the pancreas; *pancre-o*-lithotomy, incision into the pancreas to remove a stone.

Papill. Nipple. Thus, *papill-o*-edema means choked disk, or edema of the optic papilla; *papill-o*-sarcoma, a malignant papilloma; *papill-o*-retinitis, inflammation of the optic nerve and disk.

Path. Disease. Thus, *path-o*-anatomy means morbid anatomy; *path-o*-genesis, the development of disease; *path-o*-logy, the science of morbid conditions.

Pelvi. Pelvis. Thus, *pelvi-o*-lithotomy means removal of a stone from the pelvis of the kidney; *pelvi-o*-radiography, examination of the pelvis by the X-ray; *pelvi-o*-peritonitis, inflammation of the pelvic peritoneum.

Phac. Lens. Thus, *phac-o*-cyst means the capsule of the eye-lens; *phac-o*-malacia, softening of the lens, or a soft cataract; *phac-o*-sclerosis, hardening of the lens, or a hard cataract.

Phag. To eat. Thus, *phag-o*-cyte means any cell that destroys micro-organisms or other cells; *phag-o*-cytosis, the destruction of micro-organisms or morbid cells; *phag-o*-mania, insanity characterized by insatiable hunger.

Pharmac. Drug. Thus, *pharmac-o*-dynamics means the study of the action of medicines; *pharmac-o*-diagnosis, the employment of drugs in the diagnosis of disease; *pharmac-o*-phobia, morbid dread of drugs.

Pharyng. Pharynx. Thus, *pharyng-o*-tomy means surgical incision of the pharynx; *pharyng-o*-stenosis, constriction of the lumen of the pharynx; *pharyng-o*-xerosis, dryness of the pharynx.

Phleb. Vein. Thus, *phleb-o*-lithiasis means the tendency to the development of vein stones; *phleb-o*-metritis, inflammation of the uterine veins; *phleb-o*-thrombosis, clotting in a vein.

Phon. Voice. Thus, *phon-o*-graph means an instrument for recording the voice sounds; *phon-o*-pathy, any disease of the organs of speech; *phon-o*-phobia, morbid fear of speaking aloud.

Phot. Light. Thus, *phot-o*-biotic means living in the light only; *phot-o*-dynamic, powerful in the light; *phot-o*-genesis, the production of light.

Phren. Mind. Thus, *phren-o*-plegia means paralysis of the mental faculties; *phren-o*-cardia, a psychic condition characterized by heart pains; *phren-o*-blabia, any mental disorder.

Physi. Nature. Thus, *physi-o*-logy means the science of the functions of living parts; *physi-o*-pathology, the science of diseased functions; *physi-o*-psychic, pertaining to both the body and the mind.

Phyt. Plant. Thus, *phyt-o-cyte* means a plant cell; *phyt-o-parasite*, any vegetable parasite; *phyt-o-toxin*, any poison derived from a plant.

Plasm. Plasm. Thus, *plasm-o-cyte* means a cell-like microorganism of blood plasma; *plasm-o-genesis*, the production of protoplasm; *plasm-o-schisis*, the splitting up of cell plasma.

Pleur. Pleura. Thus, *pleur-o-centesis* means puncture of the pleura; *pleur-o-clysis*, injection of fluid into the pleural cavity; *pleur-o-dynia*, pain in the pleura.

Pneum. Lung. Thus, *pneum-o-centesis* means surgical puncture of the lung; *pneum-o-coccus*, the germ producing pneumonia; *pneum-o-toxin*, the poison produced by the germ of pneumonia.

Pneumat. Air. Thus, *pneumat-o-cele* means a tumor or sac containing gas; *pneumat-o-dyspnea*, difficulty in breathing due to emphysema; *pneumat-o-therapy*, treatment of disease by rarefied or condensed air.

Proct. Anus or rectum. Thus, *proct-o-cele* means a hernial protrusion of the rectum; *proct-o-clysis*, a slow rectal injection; *proct-o-dynia*, pain around the anus.

Psych. Soul or mind. Thus, *psych-o-biology* means a study of the relation between body and mind; *psych-o-logy*, the science which treats of the mind; *psych-o-paresis*, weakness of the mind.

Pyelo. Pelvis. Thus *pyelo-cystitis* means inflammation of the renal pelvis; *pyelo-graphy*, radiography of the renal pelvis and ureter; *pyelo-nephrosis*, any disease of the renal pelvis.

Pyo. Pus. Thus, *pyo-cyst* means a cyst containing pus; *pyo-cyte*, a pus cell; *pyo-dermatosis*, any purulent skin disease.

Pyreto. Fever. Thus, *pyreto-genesis* means the origin of fever; *pyreto-graphy*, a description of fever; *pyreto-lysis*, reduction of fever.

Pyro. Fire or heat. Thus, *pyro-mania* means an insane propensity for incendiarism; *pyro-phobia*, morbid fear of fire; *pyro-sis*, "heart-burn."

Radio. Ray. Thus, *radio-active* means giving off chemically active rays; *radio-chemistry*, the branch of chemistry treating of radio activity; *radio-sensitive*, destroyable by radiant energy.

Rect. Rectum. Thus, *rect-o-plasty* means surgical repair of the rectum; *rect-o-stenosis*, stricture of the rectum; *rect-o-stomy*, the formation of a fistula into the rectum.

Ren. Kidney. Thus, *ren-o-cutaneous*, pertaining to the kidneys and to the skin; *ren-o-gastric*, pertaining to the kidneys and to the stomach; *ren-o-pulmonary*, pertaining to the kidneys and to the lung.

Retin. Retina. Thus, *retin-o-choroid*, pertaining to the retina and the choroid; *retin-o-scope*, an instrument for examining the retina; *retin-o-papillitis*, inflammation of the retina and the optic papilla.

Rhabdo. Rod. Thus, *rhabdo-myoma* means a muscle tumor containing striated fibers; *rhabdo-phobia*, morbid fear of a stick.

Rhachi. Spine. Thus, *rhachi-o-centesis* means spinal puncture; *rhachi-o-campsis*, curvature of the spine; *rhachi-o-tomy*, surgical cutting of the spine.

Rhin. Nose. Thus, *rhin-o-lith* means a nasal stone; *rhin-o-logy*, the scientific study of the nose; *rhin-o-plasty*, the formation of a new nose.

Sacchar. Sugar. Thus, *sacchar-o-lysis* means dissolving sugar; *sacchar-o-meter*, an instrument for estimating the quantity of sugar in a solution; *sacchar-o-bacillus*, a germ producing sugary surroundings.

Sacr. Sacrum. Thus, *sacr-o-coccygeal*, pertaining to the sacrum and to the coccyx; *sacr-o-dynia*, pain in the sacrum; *sacr-o-spinal*, pertaining to the sacrum and the spine.

Salping. Tube. Thus, *salping-o-cyesis* means tubal pregnancy; *salping-o-pexy*, surgical fixation of the fallopian tube; *salping-o-tomy*, incision into a fallopian tube.

Sapro. Putrid. Thus, *sapro-philous* means living on decaying matter; *sapro-phyte*, a vegetable organism living on decaying matter; *sapro-typhus*, true, or putrid, typhus.

Sarc. Flesh. Thus, *sarc-o-blast* means a primitive cell which develops into a muscle cell; *sarc-o-cele*, a fleshy tumor; *sarc-o-lysis*, disintegration of flesh.

Scapul. Shoulder-blade. Thus, *scapul-o-clavicular*, pertaining to the scapula and to the clavicle; *scapul-o-dynia*, pain in the shoulder; *scapul-o-pexy*, surgical fixation of the scapula.

Schisto. Fissure. Thus, *schisto-cyte* means a blood-corpuscle undergoing segmentation; *schisto-cytosis*, accumulation of schistocytes in the blood; *schisto-thorax*, congenital fissure of the chest.

Schizo. To split. Thus, *schizo-genesis* means reproduction by splitting of cells; *schizo-phrenia*, a term for dementia præcox; *schizo-trichia*, splitting of the hair.

Sclero. Hard. Thus, *sclero-derma* means hardening of the skin; *sclero-mere*, any segment of the skeletal system; *sclero-sarcoma*, a hard malignant tumor.

Ser. Serum. Thus, *ser-o-diagnosis* means diagnosis made by serum

reactions; *ser-o-logy*, the study of sera and their actions; *ser-o-prognosis*, the prognosis of a disease by study of its serum reactions.

Sialo. Saliva. Thus, *sialo-lith* means a salivary calculus; *sialo-stenosis*, narrowing of a salivary duct; *sialo-logy*, the study of the saliva.

Siderp. Iron. Thus, *sidero-dromophobia* means morbid fear of railway travel; *sidero-philous*, having a tendency to absorb iron; *sidero-genous*, producing iron.

Sigmoid. Sigmoid. Thus, *sigmoid-o-scope* means a speculum for examining the sigmoid flexure; *sigmoid-o-pexy*, surgical fixation of the sigmoid; *sigmoid-o-tomy*, cutting into the sigmoid.

Sinistr. Left. Thus, *sinistr-o-cardia* means displacement of the heart to the left; *sinistr-o-gyration*, a turning to the left; *sinistr-o-torsion*, a twisting to the left.

Sito. Food. Thus, *sito-logy* means a study of foods; *sito-mania*, an insane craving for food; *sito-therapy*, treatment by food.

Somato. Body. Thus, *somato-blast* means any primitive body cell; *somato-genesis*, formation of the body tissues; *somato-pathic*, disordered in body.

Spasmo. Spasm. Thus, *spasmo-logy* means the scientific study of convulsions; *spasmo-phia*, morbid tendency to spasms; *spasmo-dermia*, a convulsive affection of the skin.

Spermato or Sperm. Sperm. Thus, *spermato-cele* means a cyst containing sperm; *spermato-genesis*, development of sperm; *spermolysis*, a destruction of the sperm.

Sphen. Wedge. Thus, *sphen-o-meter* is an instrument for measuring a wedge of bone removed surgically; *sphen-o-cephaly*, a condition of having a wedge-shaped head.

Sphincter. Sphincter. Thus, *sphincter-o-scope* is a speculum for examining the anal sphincter; *sphincter-o-plasty*, surgical repair of the sphincters; *sphincter-o-tomy*, cutting of the sphincter.

Sphygmo. Pulse. Thus, *sphygmo-graph*, an instrument for tracing the pulse movements; *sphygmo-logy*, the sum of knowledge pertaining to the pulse; *sphygmo-palpatio*, feeling the pulse.

Spin. Spine. Thus, *spin-o-galvanization* means galvanization of the spinal cord; *spin-o-muscular*, pertaining to the spinal cord and to the muscles; *spin-o-neural*, pertaining to the spinal cord and to the nerves.

Splanchno. A viscus. Thus, *splanchno-blast* means the rudiment of any viscus; *splanchno-dynia*, pain in an abdominal organ; *splanchno-ptosis*, prolapse of a viscus.

Splen. Spleen. Thus, *splen-o-ceratosi*s means hardening of the spleen; *splen-o-megaly*, enlargement of the spleen; *splen-o-pek*sy, surgical fixation of the spleen.

Spondylo. Vertebra. Thus, *spondylo-diagnosis* means diagnosis by the reflexes obtained by stimulating the vertebræ; *spondylo-pyosis*, suppurati^on of the vertebræ; *spondylo-therapy*, spinal therapeutics.

Spor. Spore. Thus, *spor-o-agglutinati*o*n* means a groupi^ong of spores; *spor-o-genesis*, the formati^on of spores; *spor-o-cyst*, a cyst containi^ong spores.

Staphylo. A bunch of grapes. Thus, *staphylo-coccus* is a genus of bacteria arranged in grapeli^oke groups; *staphylo-angina*, a mild form of sore throat due to staphylococci; *staphylo-hemia*, presence of staphylococci in the blood.

Steno. Narrow. Thus, *steno-bregmatic* means havi^ong a head narrow in front; *steno-cephalous*, havi^ong a narrow head; *steno-thorax*, abnormal narrowness of the chest.

Stereo. Solid. Thus, *stereo-chemistry* means the branch of chemistry which treats of the space relati^on between atoms; *stereo-meter*, an instrument for measuri^ong cubic contents; *stereo-scope*, an instrument for produci^ong an appearance of solidity.

Sterno. Sternum. Thus, *sterno-pagous* means united by the sterna, as twins; *sterno-trypsis*, surgical perforati^on of the sternum; *sterno-costal*, pertaini^ong to the sternum and to the ribs.

Stetho. Chest. Thus, *stetho-menia* means vicari^ous menstruation into the bronchial tubes; *stetho-graph*, an instrument for recordi^ong chest movem^{en}ts; *stetho-spasm*, spasm of the chest muscles.

Stomat. Mouth. Thus, *stomat-o-dynia* means pain in the mouth; *stomat-o-logy*, the scientific study of the mouth; *stomat-o-malacia*, softeni^ong of the mouth tissues.

Strepto. Twisted. Thus, *Strepto-coccus* means a peculiar form of pathologic micro-organism; *strepto-angina*, a sore throat due to the streptococcus; *strepto-septicemia*, blood poisoni^ong due to the streptococcus.

Syndesmo. Ligament. Thus, *syndesmo-graphy* means descripti^on of a ligament; *syndesmo-logy*, the scientific study of ligaments; *syndesmo-tomy*, the cutti^ong of a ligament.

Syphil. Syphilis. Thus, *syphil-o-genesis* means the developm^{en}t of syphilis; *syphil-o-phobia*, the morbid fear of syphilis; *syphil-o-tropic*, speciali^oly vulner^{ab}le to syphilis.

Tarso. Eyelid; and, also, the tarsus. Thus, *tarso-malacia* means

softening of an eyelid; *tarso-ptosis*, flat-foot; *tarso-tomy*, cutting of an eyelid.

Tendo. Tendon. Thus, *tendo-plasty* means plastic surgery of tendons; *tendo-vaginal*, pertaining to a tendon and a sheath.

Teno. Tendon. Thus, *teno-dynia* means pain in a tendon; *teno-phyte*, a growth or concretion in a tendon; *teno-tomy*, cutting into a tendon.

Terato. Monster. Thus, *terato-genesis* means development of a fetal monster; *terato-logy*, the scientific study of monsters; *terato-phobia*, morbid fear of monsters.

Thanato. Death. Thus, *thanato-biology*, pertaining to life and death; *thanato-mania*, suicidal or homicidal mania; *thanato-phobia*, a morbid dread of death.

Thermo. Heat. Thus, *thermo-cautery* means an instrument for cauterizing by heat; *thermo-genesis*, the production of heat; *thermo-lysis*, dissipation of bodily heat.

Thoraco. Thorax. Thus, *thoraco-centesis* means aspiration of the chest; *thoraco-dynia*, pain in the chest; *thoraco-tomy*, surgical incision in the chest.

Thrombo. Clot. Thus, *thrombo-genic* means producing a clot; *thrombo-philía*, tendency to clot; *thrombo-ptosis*, stoppage of blood in a part with clotting.

Thyro. Shield or thyroid gland. Thus, *thyro-adenitis* means inflammation of the thyroid gland; *thyro-cele*, goiter; *thyro-ptosis*, prolapse of the thyroid behind the sternum.

Tibio. Tibia. Thus, *tibio-femoral* means pertaining to the tibia and to the femur; *tibio-fibular*, pertaining to the fibula and to the tibia; *tibio-tarsal*, pertaining to the tibia and to the tarsus.

Tonsillo. Tonsil. Thus, *tonsillo-lith* means a stone in the tonsil; *tonsillo-scope*, an instrument for inspecting the tonsil; *tonsillo-tomy*, a cutting into the tonsil.

Toxico. Poison. Thus, *toxico-derma* means a skin disease due to a poison; *toxico-genic*, producing a poison; *toxico-mania*, insane desire for poison.

Toxo. Poison. Thus, *toxo-alexin* is a defensive proteid against poisons; *toxo-infection*, infection with a toxin; *toxo-philía*, susceptibility to poison.

Trachelo. Neck. Thus, *trachelo-cyllosis* means wry neck; *trachelo-dynia*, pain in the neck; *trachelo-pexy*, surgical fixation of the uterine neck.

Tracheo. Trachea. Thus, *tracheo-cele* means hernia of the tracheal mucous membrane; *tracheo-pyosis*, suppuration of the trachea; *tracheo-tomy*, cutting into the trachea.

Traumato. Wound. Thus, *traumato-comium* means a hospital for wounded; *traumato-pathy*, any disease due to a wound; *traumato-pyra*, fever due to a wound.

Tricho. Hair. Thus, *tricho-clasis* means brittleness of the hair; *tricho-glossia*, hairy state of the tongue; *tricho-lith*, a hairy concretion.

Tropho. Nourishment. Thus, *tropho-blast* means the nourishing layer of the chorionic villi; *tropho-dynamics*, study of the forces engaged in nutrition; *tropho-pathy*, any derangement of nutrition.

Tuberculo. Tubercle. Thus, *tuberculo-cidal* means destructive to tubercle bacilli; *tuberculo-derma*, any tubercular swelling of the skin; *tuberculo-phobia*, morbid fear of tuberculosis.

Tubo. Tube. Thus, *tubo-abdominal* means pertaining to the fallopian tube and the abdomen; *tubo-peritoneal*, pertaining to the fallopian tube and the peritoneum; *tubo-tympanal*, pertaining to the eustachian tube and to the tympanum.

Typhlo. Blindness. Thus, *typhlo-lexia* means word blindness; *typhlo-logy*, sum of knowledge pertaining to blindness.

Urano. Palate. Thus, *urano-plasty* means plastic surgery of the palate; *urano-plegia*, paralysis of the soft palate; *urano-schisis*, cleft palate.

Uretero. Ureter. Thus, *uretero-cele* means cystic dilatation of the ureter; *uretero-lith*, a stone in the ureter; *uretero-tomy*, surgical incision into a ureter.

Urethro. Urethra. Thus, *urethro-graph* is an instrument for outlining the caliber of the urethra; *urethro-phyma*, a growth in the urethra; *urethro-scope*, an instrument for examining the urethra.

Uro. Urine. Thus, *uro-chesia* means discharge of urine through the anus; *uro-cleptia*, unconscious escape of urine; *uro-dynia*, painful urination.

Utero. Uterus. Thus, *utero-gestation* means normal uterine pregnancy; *utero-lith*, a womb stone; *utero-scope*, an instrument for viewing the interior of the uterus.

Vagino. Vagina. Thus, *vagino-dynia* means pain in the vagina; *vagino-pexy*, surgical fixation of the vagina; *vagino-tomy*, surgical incision into the vagina.

Vaso. Vessel. Thus, *vaso-dilator*, causing dilatation of the blood-

vessels; *vaso-motor*, controlling the movements of blood-vessel walls; *vaso-stimulant*, stimulating vasomotor action.

Veno. Vein. Thus, *veno-motor*, causing constriction or dilatation of the veins; *veno-pressor*, pertaining to venous blood-pressure; *veno-sclerosis*, hardening of the veins.

Ventro. Belly. Thus, *ventro-dorsal*, pertaining to the ventral and dorsal surfaces; *ventro-fixation*, surgical fixation to the belly wall; *ventro-tomy*, incision into the belly wall.

Vertebro. Vertebra. Thus, *vertebro-chondral*, pertaining to a vertebra and to a costal cartilage; *vertebro-costal*, pertaining to a vertebra and to a rib; *vertebro-sternal*, pertaining to the vertebra and to the sternum.

Vesico. Bladder. Thus, *vesico-cele* means hernial protrusion of the bladder; *vesico-clysis*, injection of a fluid into the bladder; *vesico-fixation*, surgical fixation of the bladder.

Viscero. Viscus. Thus, *viscero-motor*, concerned in the essential movements of the viscera; *viscero-ptosis*, prolapse of the viscera; *viscero-somatic*, pertaining to the viscera and to the body.

Xantho. Yellow. Thus, *xantho-chroia* means yellowish discoloration; *xantho-cyanopsia*, ability to see yellow and blue, but not red or green; *xantho-derma*, yellow skin.

Xeno. Strange. Thus, *xeno-genesis* means the production of offspring unlike either parent; *xeno-menia*, vicarious menstruation; *xenophobia*, morbid dread of strangers.

Xero. Dry. Thus, *xero-derma* means dryness of the skin; *xero-menia*, symptoms of menses without a flow; *xero-tocia*, dry labor.

Zoö. Animal. Thus, *zoö-biology* means the biology of animals; *zoö-dynamics*, animal physiology; *zoö-pathology*, animal pathology.

Prefixes

A or ab. From, or out of. Thus, *a-biogenesis* means the hypothetic production of life from matter not alive; *ab-enteric*, situated elsewhere than in the intestine; *ab-normal*, not normal.

Acro. Extremity. Thus, *acro-agnosis* means lack of sensory recognition of a limb; *acro-asphyxia*, "dead finger"; *acro-taxis*, irregular motions affecting the fingers and toes.

Actino. Ray. Thus, *actino-chemistry* means the chemistry dealing with the action of light rays; *actino-dermatitis*, inflammation of the skin due to the action of X-rays; *actino-neuritis*, inflammation of nerves caused by exposure to radio-active rays.

Allo. Other. Thus, *allo*-chiral means exhibiting reversed symmetry; *allo*-chezia, discharge of non-fecal matter from the anus; *allo*-morphism, change of form without change of chemic constitution.

Ambi. Both. Thus, *ambi*-dextrous means able to use either hand effectively; *ambi*-lateral, affecting both sides; *ambi*-valent, having equal power in two contrary directions.

Ambly. Dull. Thus, *ambly*-acusia means dulness of hearing; *ambly*-chromatic, feebly staining; *ambly*-opia, dimness of vision.

Amphi. Both. Thus, *amphi*-arthrosis means a form of joint showing but little motion; *amphi*-trichous, having flagella or hairs at each end; *amphi*-typy, showing both types.

Ankylo. Loop. Thus, *ankylo*-phobia means morbid fear of ankylosis; *ankylo*-chilia, adhesion of the lips; *ankylo*-glossia, tongue tie.

Ante. Before. Thus, *ante*-curvature means a slight bending forward; *ante*-febrile, before the onset of fever; *ante*-mortem, before death.

Antero. Before. Thus, *antero*-inferior means situated in front and below; *antero*-lateral, situated before and to one side; *antero*-ventral, in front and toward the ventral surface.

Anti. Against. Thus, *anti*-toxin means antagonistic to a poison; *anti*-pyretic, relieving fever; *anti*-pruritic, relieving itching.

Apo. Separation, or from. Thus, *apo*-coptic means resulting from an amputation; *apo*-biosis, physiologic death; *apo*-plasmia, deficiency of the blood plasm.

Arche. Beginning or origin. Thus, *arche*-biosis means spontaneous generation; *arche*-spore, a mother-spore; *arche*-type, an original type.

Archi. First. Thus, *archi*-blast means formative material or protoplasm; *archi*-cyte, first stage of a fertilized egg; *archi*-gaster, the primitive alimentary canal of the embryo.

Atelo. Imperfect. Thus, *atelo*-cardia means incomplete development of the heart; *atelo*-cheilia, defective development of a lip; *atelo*-glossia, congenital defect of the tongue.

Auto. Self. Thus, *auto*-genesis means originating within the body; *auto*-diagnosis, diagnosis of one's own disease; *auto*-intoxication, poisoning by a toxin generated within one's own body.

Baro. Weight. Thus, *baro*-gnosis means weight knowledge; *baro*-meter, an instrument for determining atmospheric pressure; *baro*-scope, a delicate form of barometer.

Basi. Base. Thus, *basi*-facial means pertaining to the lower part

of the face; *basi*-cranial, pertaining to the base of the skull; *basi*-occipital, pertaining to the lower portion of the occipital bone.

Bathy. Deep. Thus, *bathy*-anesthesia means loss of deep sensibility; *bathy*-cardia, a low position of the heart; *bathy*-esthesia, deep sensibility.

Bi. Two. Thus, *bi*-capsular means having two capsules; *bi*-cellular, having two cells; *bi*-cornate, having two horns.

Bili. Bile. Thus, *bili*-cyanin means a blue pigment from the bile; *bili*-flavin, a yellow bile pigment; *bili*-rubin, a red bile pigment.

Bio. Life. Thus, *bio*-chemistry means the chemistry of living organisms; *bio*-dynamics, the active vital phenomena of living organisms; *bio*-genesis, the origin of living beings from things already living.

Blast. Germ. Thus, *blast*-o-genesis means reproduction by budding; *blast*-o-lysis, destruction of germ substance; *blast*-o-phthoria, degeneration of germ cells by poisoning.

Brachy. Short. Thus, *brachy*-cardia means abnormal slowness of the heartbeats; *brachy*-cephalous, having a short head; *brachy*-facial, having a short face.

Brady. Slow. Thus, *brady*-cardia means abnormal slowness of the heartbeats; *brady*-arthria, abnormally slow utterance of words; *brady*-phagia, abnormally slow habit of eating.

Bromo. Stench. Thus, *bromo*-hyperhidrosis means badly smelling perspiration; *bromo*-menorrhea, offensive menses; *bromo*-pnea, fetid breath.

Caco. Bad. Thus, *caco*-genesis means abnormality in structure; *caco*-genics, race deterioration from bad sexual selection; *caco*-morphosis, malformation.

Cata. Down. Thus, *cata*-biotic means used up in the performance of function; *cata*-didymus, a twin monster fused in the lower parts; *cata*-genesis, retrogressive evolution.

Centi. One hundredth part. Thus, *centi*-grade means having 100 degrees; *centi*-meter, 1/100 part of a meter; *centi*-normal, 1/100 part of the normal strength.

Circum. Around. Thus, *circum*-vallate means surrounded by a trench; *circum*-nuclear, surrounding a nucleus; *circum*-crescent, growing around and over.

Con. With. Thus, *con*-centric means having a common center; *con*-comitant, accompanying; *con*-genital, born with a person.

Contra. Against. Thus, *contra*-ceptive means anything used to pre-

vent conception; *contra*-indication, a condition antagonistic to a line of treatment; *contra*-stimulant, counteracting stimulation.

Cyano. Blue. Thus, *cyano*-derma means blue discoloration of the skin; *cyano*-philous, stainable with blue dyes.

De. Down or from. Thus, *de*-cerebration means removal of the brain; *de*-composition, decay; *de*-compression, removal of pressure.

Deca. Ten. Thus, *deca*-liter means 10 liters; *deca*-meter, 10 meters; *deca*-gram, 10 grams.

Deci. One-tenth part. Thus, *deci*-normal means having 1/10 of the normal strength; *deci*-gram, 1/10 of a gram; *deci*-liter, 1/10 of a liter.

Di. Two or double. Thus, *di*-basic means replaceable by two bases; *di*-cephalus, having two heads; *di*-celous, having two cavities.

Dorsi. Back. Thus, *dorsi*-column means the dorsal column of the spinal cord; *dorsi*-flexion, bending toward the back; *dorsi*-spinal, pertaining to the back and to the vertebral column.

Dys. Bad or difficult. Thus, *dys*-menorrhea means painful or difficult menstruation; *dys*-genics, intermarriage of persons of a defective heredity; *dys*-tocia, painful or difficult labor.

Ec. Away from. Thus, *ec*-centric means situated away from the center; *ec*-cyesis, extra-uterine pregnancy; *ec*-demic, not endemic or not originating in the place in which it occurs.

Ecto. Without. Thus, *ecto*-blast means an external membrane; *ecto*-cardia, displacement of the heart; *ecto*-suggestion, a suggestion originating from outside.

Ego. Self. Thus, *ego*-centric means self-centered; *ego*-mania, morbid self-esteem.

Endo. Within. Thus, *endo*-blast is an internal membrane; *endo*-cranial, within the cranium; *endo*-skeletal, pertaining to the bony skeleton.

Ento. Within. Thus, *ento*-phyte is a parasitic plant living within the body; *ento*-tympanic, within the tympanum of the ear; *ento*-zoön, an animal parasite living within the body.

Epi. Upon. Thus, *epi*-blast means the uppermost of the three layers of the blastoderm; *epi*-costal, situated upon a rib; *epi*-cranium, the scalp.

Eu. Well. Thus, *eu*-cholia means normal condition of the bile; *eu*-diaphoresis, normal perspiration; *eu*-thanasia, easy death.

Ex. Out or away from. Thus, *ex*-cerebration means the removal

of the brain; *ex*-crescence, any abnormal outgrowth; *ex*-foliation, falling off of scales or layers.

Exo. Outside. Thus, *exo*-enzyme, an enzyme which acts outside of cells in which it originates; *exo*-pathy, a disease originating outside the organism; *exo*-teric, generated outside the organism.

Extra. Beyond or outside of. Thus, *extra*-capsular means situated outside the capsule; *extra*-genital, originating outside the genital organs; *extra*-pelvic, outside the pelvis.

Haplo. Simple. Thus, *haplo*-bacteria means bacteria which are not filamentous; *haplo*-dermatitis, uncomplicated inflammation of the skin; *haplo*-pathy, an uncomplicated disease.

Hemi. Half ($\frac{1}{2}$). Thus, *hemi*-algia means neuralgia on one side only; *hemi*-plegia, paralysis on one side of the body; *hemi*-facial, affecting one-half of the face.

Hetero. Other. Thus, *hetero*-dermic means formed of another person's skin, as in skin grafting; *hetero*-geneous, composed of dissimilar elements; *hetero*-intoxication, poisoning by toxins introduced from outside the body.

Holo. Whole or entire. Thus, *holo*-diastolic means pertaining to the entire diastole; *holo*-blastic, having the entire egg undergoing segmentation; *holo*-cephalic, having the head entire.

Homeo. Like. Thus, *homeo*-morphous means of like form or structure; *homeo*-plastic, resembling the structure of adjacent parts; *homeo*-transplantation, transplanting tissue from one individual to another of the same species.

Homo. Same. Thus, *homo*-centric means having a common center; *homo*-chronous, occurring at the same age in successive generations; *homo*-thermal, maintaining a uniform bodily temperature.

Hydro. Water. Thus, *hydro*-mania is a suicidal mania for drowning; *hydro*-peritoneum, water in the abdominal cavity; *hydro*-therapy, treatment by means of water.

Hyper. Over or above. Thus, *hyper*-acidity means excessive acidity; *hyper*-algnesia, excessive sensitiveness; *hyper*-trophy, morbid enlargement of a part.

Hypo. Lack or deficiency, or under or beneath. Thus, *hypo*-acidity, any deficiency of acid; *hypo*-genesis, defective growth or development; *hypo*-motility, deficient movement of a part; *hypo*-dermic, beneath the skin.

Ideo. Idea. Thus, *ideo*-glandular means arousing glandular activity as a result of thought; *ideo*-metabolism, metabolism produced by mental

influence; *ideo*-muscular, involuntary muscular action due to thought.

Idio. One's own. Thus, *idio*-agglutinin means an agglutinin originating in the animal itself; *idio*-hypnotism, self-induced hypnotism; *idio*-syncrasy, a habit peculiar to an individual.

In. In or not. Thus, *in*-compatible means not suitable for combination; *in*-corporation, the union of one substance in another; *in*-fecundity, sterility.

Infero. Low. Thus, *infero*-lateral means below and to one side; *infero*-median, below the middle line; *infero*-posterior, below and behind.

Infra. Beneath. Thus, *infra*-diaphragmatic means below the diaphragm; *infra*-mammary, below the mammary gland; *infra*-orbital, below the orbit.

Inter. Between. Thus, *inter*-spinous means between the spines; *inter*-dental, between the teeth; *inter*-marriage, the marriage of blood relations.

Intra. Within. Thus, *intra*-abdominal means within the abdomen; *intra*-cellular, within a cell; *intra*-uterine, within the uterus.

Intro. Within. Thus, *intro*-flexion means a bending inward; *intro*-spection, contemplation of one's own thoughts; *intro*-version, turning inside-out of a part.

Iso. Equal. Thus, *iso*-chronous means performed in equal times; *iso*-dynamic, generating equal amounts of force; *iso*-tonic, having a uniform tonicity or tension.

Juxta. Near. Thus, *juxta*-articular means near a joint; *juxta*-position, an adjacent situation; *juxta*-pyloric, situated near the pylorus.

Karyo. Nucleus. Thus, *karyo*-genesis means development of the nucleus of a cell; *karyo*-kinesis, indirect cell division; *karyo*-morphism, the shape of a cell nucleus.

Kinesi. Motion. Thus, *kinesi*-esthesiometer is an instrument for measuring muscular sense; *kinesi*-o-logy, the sum of what is known regarding movements; *kinesi*-therapy, the treatment of disease by exercise.

Leio. Smooth. Thus, *leio*-dermia means abnormal smoothness of the skin; *leio*-myofibroma, a fibroma containing smooth muscle tissue; *leio*-myoma, a myoma composed of unstriated muscle-fibers.

Lepto. Slender. Thus, *lepto*-cephalus means having an abnormally small head; *lepto*-pelvic, having a narrow pelvis; *lepto*-phonia, weakness of the voice.

Macro. Large. Thus, *macro*-cephalous means having a very large

head; *macro-cyte*, a giant cell; *macro-scopic*, visible with the unaided eye.

Mal. Bad. Thus, *mal-digestion* means impaired digestion; *mal-nutrition*, imperfect nutrition; *mal-practice*, improper practice.

Medi. Middle. Thus, *medi-cephalic* means median cephalic; *medi-cerebral*, middle cerebral; *medi-dural*, pertaining to the central part of the dura mater.

Mega. Large. Thus, *mega-cephalous* means large head; *mega-colon*, large colon; *mega-dont*, large tooth.

Megalo. Large. Thus, *megalo-cardia* means hypertrophy of the heart; *megalo-mania*, delirium of grandeur; *megalo-splenia*, enlargement of the spleen.

Melano. Black. Thus, *melano-carcinoma* means a pigmented cancer; *melano-derma*, abnormal amount of pigment in the skin; *melano-pathy*, any disease characterized by abnormal pigmentation.

Mero. Part. Thus, *mero-acrania*, partial congenital absence of the cranium; *mero-diastolic*, pertaining to part of the diastole; *mero-systolic*, pertaining to part of the systole.

Meso. Middle. Thus, *meso-blast* means the middle of the three layers of the embryo; *meso-cardia*, location of the heart in the mid-line of the chest; *meso-dont*, medium sized tooth.

Meta. Beyond or over. Thus, *meta-bolism* means tissue change; *meta-chysis*, the transfusion of blood; *meta-genesis*, alternation of generation.

Micro. Small. Thus, *micro-biology* means the study of micro-organisms; *micro-chemistry*, minute chemical investigation; *micro-scope*, an instrument for studying minute objects.

Mid. Middle. Thus, *mid-axilla* means the center of the axilla; *mid-frontal*, the middle of the forehead; *mid-section*, a cut through the middle of any organ.

Mono. One or single. Thus, *mono-anesthesia* is anesthesia of a single part; *mono-cyesis*, pregnancy with a single fetus; *mono-genesis*, non-sexual reproduction.

Multi. Two or more. Thus, *multi-cellular* means having many cells; *multi-parous*, having given birth to several children; *multi-valent*, having the power of combining with more than two atoms.

Neo. New. Thus, *neo-cerebellum* means the more recently developed part of the cerebellum; *neo-cytosis*, the presence of immature leukocytes in the blood; *neo-genesis*, a slow form of regeneration.

Non. Not. Thus, *non compos mentis* means not of sound mind;

non-conductor, any substance that does not readily transmit currents;
non-viable, not capable of living.

Norm. Normal. Thus, *norm-o-cyte* means a normal, non-nucleated red corpuscle; *norm-o-cytosis*, the normal state of blood in respect to the leukocytes; *norm-o-blast*, a red corpuscle having a small round nucleus and a heavily staining chromatin.

Oligo. Scanty or few. Thus, *oligo-chylia* means a deficiency of chyle; *oligo-dipsia*, abnormal absence of thirst; *oligo-menorrhea*, scantiness of the menstrual discharge.

Ortho. Straight or normal. Thus, *ortho-biosis* means proper living; *ortho-dontia*, prevention and correction of irregularities of the teeth; *ortho-pedics*, the surgical correction of deformed children.

Pachy. Thick. Thus, *pachy-chilia* means thickness of the lips; *pachy-dermatous*, having a thick skin; *pachy-trichous*, having thick hair.

Para. Besides. Thus, *para-analgesia* means analgesia of the lower part of the body; *para-cholera*, a disease resembling Asiatic cholera; *para-metrium*, the tissues surrounding the uterus.

Per. Through. Thus, *per-cutaneous* means performed through the skin; *per-colation*, draining of a fluid through a sieve; *per-foration*, a boring through.

Peri. Around. Thus, *peri-articular* means around a joint; *peri-cardium*, the membrane surrounding the heart; *peri-ovular*, surrounding the ovum.

Platy. Broad. Thus, *platy-cephalous* means wide and broad-headed; *platy-pellic*, having a wide pelvis; *platy-meric*, having a wide femur.

Pluri. More. Thus, *pluri-glandular* means affecting several glands; *pluri-nuclear*, having several nuclei; *pluri-parity*, a condition of having borne several children.

Poikilo. Varied. Thus, *poikilo-blast* means an irregular, large nucleated blood cell; *poikilo-cytosis*, having irregular red cells in the blood; *poikilo-thermic*, not having blood of a constant temperature.

Poly. Many. Thus, *poly-arthric* means affecting many joints; *poly-clinic*, a hospital or school for all forms of diseases; *poly-nuclear*, having many nuclei.

Post. After or behind. Thus, *post-anal* means behind the anus; *post-cibal*, after partaking of food; *post-mortem*, after death.

Postero. Behind. Thus, *postero-inferior* means behind and below; *postero-lateral*, behind and to one side; *postero-superior*, behind and above.

Pre. Before. Thus, *pre-ataxic* means occurring before the advent

of ataxia; *pre*-disposition, a special tendency toward some disease; *pre*-menstrual, occurring before menstruation.

Pro. Before. Thus, *pro*-cephalic, pertaining to the anterior part of the head; *pro*-gamous, previous to fertilization of the ovum; *pro*-sector, one who dissects anatomic subjects for demonstration to another.

Proteo. First. Thus, *proteo*-metabolism means metabolism of elementary substances; *proteo*-peptic, digesting proteins or elementary substances; *proteo*-pexic, fixing proteins within the organism.

Proto. First. Thus, *proto*-blast means an embryonic cell; *proto*-gaster, the embryonic stomach; *proto*-pathic, primary or idiopathic.

Pseudo. False. Thus, *pseudo*-angina means a nervous disorder simulating an angina; *pseudo*-cyesis, false pregnancy; *pseudo*-mania, pretended mania.

Quadri. Four. Thus, *quadri*-cuspid means having four cusps; *quadri*-lateral, having four sides; *quadri*-valent, having a combining power of four.

Re. Again. Thus, *re*-activation means restoration of the activity of a serum by the addition of a complement; *re*-calcification, the restoration of lime salts; *re*-crudescence, recurrence of symptoms after a temporary abatement.

Retro. Backward or behind. Thus, *retro*-bronchial means behind the bronchi; *retro*-cervical, behind the cervix uteri; *retro*-version, a tipping of an organ backward.

Secundi. Second. Thus, *secundi*-gravida means a woman pregnant for the second time; *secundi*-para, a woman who has borne two children; *secundi*-parous, having borne a second child.

Semi. Half. Thus, *semi*-cretinism means a relatively mild form of cretinism; *semi*-malignant, somewhat malignant; *semi*-recumbent, reclining, but not completely recumbent.

Sensori. Sensory. Thus, *sensori*-glandular, producing glandular activity by stimulation of the sensory nerve; *sensori*-metabolism, metabolism resulting from stimulation of a sensory nerve; *sensori*-muscular, muscular action due to a sensory impression.

Sub. Under. Thus, *sub*-acute, somewhat acute; *sub*-conscious, the state of being partially conscious; *sub*-liminal, below the threshold of sensations.

Super. Above. Thus, *super*-alimentation, excessive feeding; *super*-fecundation, excessive fertility; *super*-secretion, excess of any secretion.

Supra. Above. Thus, *supra*-axillary means above the axilla; *supra*-costal, above a rib; *supra*-pelvic, above the pelvis.

Sym. With or together. Thus, *sym*-blepharon, adhesion of the eyelids; *sym*-melia, fusion of the feet and limbs; *sym*-peritoneal, uniting two or more parts of the peritoneum artificially.

Syn. Together. Thus, *syn*-anastomosis means the anastomosis of several vessels; *syn*-arthrosis, an immovable joint; *syn*-dactylism, webbing of the fingers or toes.

Tetra. Four. Thus, *tetra*-basic, containing four atoms of replaceable hydrogen; *tetra*-brachius, a fetus having four arms; *tetra*-mazia, having four mammary glands.

Topo. Place. Thus, *topo*-anesthesia, loss of power to localize a tactile sensation; *topo*-narcosis, localized anesthesia; *topo*-phobia, a morbid dread of certain places.

Trans. Across. Thus, *trans*-condyloid means through the condyles; *trans*-illumination, lighting a cavity through its walls; *trans*-peritoneal, across the peritoneum.

Tri. Three. Thus, *tri*-angular means having three corners; *tri*-brachius, a fetus with three arms; *tri*-cuspid, having three cusps.

Tricho. Hair. Thus, *tricho*-cardia means hairy appearance of the heart; *tricho*-esthesia, hair-sensibility; *tricho*-genous, promoting the growth of hair.

Ultra. Beyond. Thus, *ultra*-ligation means tying a vessel beyond the point of origin of a branch; *ultra*-prophylaxis, prophylaxis by regulation of the marriage of the unfit; *ultra*-violet, beyond the violet rays of the spectrum.

Un. Not. Thus, *un*-balanced means loss of normal balance; *un*-conscious, insensible; *un*-organized, not having organs, or not consolidated.

Uni. One. Thus, *uni*-cellular means made up of a single cell; *uni*-lateral, affecting but one side; *uni*-ovular, arising from one ovum.

